R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVE FILE AND UNEMPLOYMENT, GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT AREA.

NORTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMM., RALEIGH

PUB DATE JAN 67

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.25 HC-$1.96 47P.

DESCRIPTORS- *EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, LABOR FORCE, *UNEMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, *JOB APPLICATION, *UNEMPLOYED, INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, EDUCATIONAL INTEREST, SURVEYS, GREENSBORO, HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA,

THE PURPOSES OF THE STUDY WERE TO (1) EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE ACTIVE FILE WHICH IS COMPOSED OF JOB APPLICATION FORMS LESS THAN 30 DAYS OLD, (2) DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH PERSONS HAVE REGISTERED IN MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE IN AN AREA, (3) MEASURE THE EXTENT OF REGISTRATION BY PERSONS NOT LIVING IN THE LOCAL OFFICE AREA, (4) EXAMINE FACTORS RELATING TO THE USE OF THE ACTIVE FILE AS AN ECONOMIC INDICATOR, ESPECIALLY IN MEASURING THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS IN AN AREA, AND (5) DETERMINE THE INTEREST OF ALL ACTIVELY REGISTERED APPLICANTS IN OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS. OF THE 3,059 MID-JANUARY APPLICANTS AT BOTH THE GREENSBORO AND HIGH POINT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES, 2,182 RESPONDED TO A QUESTIONNAIRE, 90 WERE CONTACTED BY TELEPHONE, AND 40 WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION FROM UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS. FINDINGS INCLUDED -- (1) DUAL REGISTRATIONS WERE INSIGNIFICANT, (2) WITH 54 PERCENT OF THOSE IN THE FILE EITHER EMPLOYED OR NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE, AND 46 PERCENT UNEMPLOYED, THE ACTIVE FILE WOULD NOT SERVE AS A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF THE AVAILABLE UNEMPLOYED IN AN AREA, (3) BECAUSE OF A LACK OF AN ACTUAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE, NO RELATIONSHIP COULD BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE ACTIVE FILE UNEMPLOYMENT AND TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT, (4) THE ACTIVE FILE WOULD NOT SERVE AS A GOOD BASIS FOR MEASURING AREA UNEMPLOYMENT WITHOUT FIRST ELIMINATING OUT-OF-AREA RESIDENTS FROM THE FILE, AND (5) ONLY ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THE ACTIVELY REGISTERED APPLICANTS APPEARED TO BE SINCERELY INTERESTED IN OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING. AN APPENDIX INCLUDES A MONETARY ELIGIBILITY STUDY OF UNEMPLOYED APPLICANTS WHO DID NOT FILE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS. (ET)

ED014586

A STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS

BETWEEN THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVE FILE

AND UNEMPLOYMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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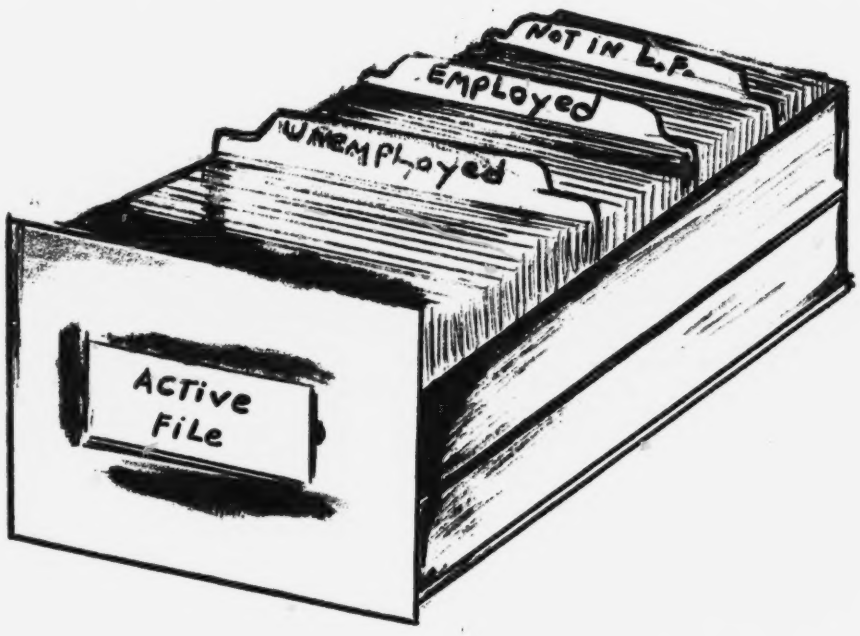
Greensboro - High Point Area
January 1967



VT003682

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA
Bureau of Employment Security Research
Job Market Research Center
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Purpose of Study

This study was undertaken (1) to examine the relationship between unemployment and the active file of job applicants in a labor market area; (2) to determine the extent of double registration at local Employment Service offices by individuals living in a multi-office labor area; (3) to measure the extent to which persons who live outside of the defined labor area register for work with local offices within the area; (4) to examine various factors relating to the use of the active application file as an economic indicator - especially in measuring the number of unemployed workers in an area; and (5) to determine the interest of all actively registered applicants in occupational training programs.

Conclusions and Recommendations

1. Extent of Double Registration Among Local Offices in Same Labor Area
   Dual registrations were insignificant and would have no important bearing on estimating unemployment based on active file.

2. Proportion of Unemployed in Active File
   Only about 46 percent of the active file applicants were unemployed. With such large proportions of the file either employed or not in labor force (54 percent), it does not appear that the active file would serve as a reliable indicator of available, unemployed workers in the area. Furthermore, it appears that the present validity period of the active file is too long.

3. Relationship of Active File to Total Unemployment
   Unemployment among active file applicants can, of course, be compared to an unemployment "figure" estimated by the Bureau of Employment Security Handbook procedures. The real question, however, is "how close does the Handbook method or an active file method come to measuring the actual amount of unemployment in an area?" Since active file unemployment cannot be related to an actual unemployment figure, no relationships can be established. The Greensboro-High Point active file study indicates that estimated unemployment in the area from the Handbook method was understated in January.

4. County of Residence
   The study showed that 18 percent of the active file unemployed live outside of the then defined area. The area subsequently has been redefined, but even under the new definition about 12 percent of the file of the two local offices was comprised of applicants who reside outside of the area. Thus, the active file would not serve as a good basis for measuring resident unemployment in the area without first eliminating out of area residents.

5. Delayed Filers
   The study pointed up weaknesses in present methods for estimating delayed and never filers. The study also points up the need for further investigation regarding the reasons why unemployed persons who are monetarily eligible do not file for unemployment insurance benefits.

Overall:

The composition of the active file with respect to applicants' labor force status doubtlessly is in a state of flux. Mere analysis of the ES-511 application cards as of some point in time will not indicate the true labor force status of individuals as of that particular time.

Mail surveys of active file applicants are much too expensive and time consuming to be of value in estimating unemployment, and such surveys probably could not be used in an area repeatedly. If such surveys are made, then nonresponse bias dictates that provisions be made for adequate follow-up of nonrespondents.

The studies do indicate that with adequate follow-up an excellent response can be achieved from persons registered in local offices.

Part I

Double Registration by Job Applicants

One of the objectives of the study was to determine to what extent job applicants register for work in more than one local Employment Security office within the same labor market area. The Greensboro-High Point area, which at the time of the study was defined as the whole of Guilford County, was considered to be ideal, since it is the only metropolitan area in the State having two Employment Security offices within a single county. The Greensboro and High Point offices are located approximately 17 miles apart, both being centrally located within the respective cities; however, the city limits of the two towns are not more than 10 miles apart. They are connected by an excellent road system, including four-lane Interstate Highway #85.

The names, social security numbers, primary occupational DOT codes and other selected characteristics data were recorded on 5 x 8 cards for all of the 3,059 individuals having an ES-511 in the active file of the Greensboro and High Point local offices in mid-January, 1967. This number included new applications taken during the mid-January reference week. These 5 x 8 cards ultimately were filed in social security number sequence, and, as they were filed, close attention was given to the identification of duplicate cards. Cards for applicants whose ES-511's did not bear social security numbers were filed alphabetically by name and searched for duplications also. <u>This manually performed operation yielded only five applicants who were actively registered</u> in both local offices simultaneously. <u>Thus, the number of dual registrants in the area amounted to less than .2 of one percent and would have no significant effect upon the use of</u>

the active file as a measure of unemployment or as an economic indicator. The number of dual registrants between offices actually was found to be less than the number of duplicate registrations within the same local office - 7 were found in the Greensboro office and 3 in the High Point office. Duplicate registration of applicants within the same local office is, of course, a phenomenon caused by the inability of the interviewer to locate an applicants' ES-511, necessitating the preparation of a new application. Neither office uses a master index file of job registrants.

It is interesting to note that of the five applicants who were registered in both the Greensboro and High Point offices at the same time, two applicants had registered at the different offices on consecutive days, i.e., registered in one office on one day and in the other office the next day. Two applicants had changed addresses and apparently elected to re-register rather than have their old application transferred between offices as would have been possible.

Part II

Labor Force Status of Active File Applicants

The active file of the Greensboro and High Point local offices contained 3,059 applications in mid-January, 1967. The labor force status of these 3,059 individuals during the week of January 8-14, 1967 was estimated to be as follows:

L. F. Status	Number	Percent
Unemployed	1,414	46.2
Employed	1,235	40.4
Not in Labor Force	410	13.4
Total	3,059	100.0

The above estimates are based on the labor force status and response pattern of 2,182 applicants who returned useable survey questionnaires, 90 applicants who were contacted by telephone, and 40 applicants whose labor force status could be accurately determined from unemployment insurance claims records even though the applicants did not return a questionnaire. (See Table I)

Labor force status could not be determined for 34 individuals who failed to answer the questionnaire properly, for 526 persons who did not respond, and for 187 persons whose questionnaires were returned by the post office as undeliverable. Consequently, it was necessary to estimate the labor force status of 747 individuals, taking into consideration a definite bias which was revealed in the response pattern - the tendency for employed persons and labor force dropouts not to respond. As may be seen in Table I, approximately 55 percent of the applicants who responded to the first request were unemployed and 44 percent were either employed or had withdrawn from the labor force. Only about one-third of the respondents to the 2nd and 3rd

request letters were unemployed, whereas about two-thirds of these respondents were either employed or not in the labor force. Because of this bias the labor force status breakdown of all nonrespondents and of the respondents whose questionnaires were incomplete was estimated on the basis of the proportionate distribution of the individuals who responded to the 2nd and 3rd requests, plus those who were contacted by telephone. For applicants whose questionnaires were returned by the post office, the labor force status breakdown was estimated on the basis of the proportionate distribution of total actual respondents. It is believed that this method yields the most accurate estimate of the labor force status of all 3,059 actively registered applicants as of the mid-January reference week.

Table I - Labor Force Status of Active Applicants During Reference Week by Pattern of Response to Survey Questionnaire

Labor Force Status Reference Week	Respondents				Returned by P. O.	Did Not Reply	Total Applicants	
	1st Req.	2nd Req.	3rd Req.	Contacted By Phone			Number	Percent
Total	1,504	462	250	90	205	548	3,059	100.0
Percent	49.2	15.1	8.2	2.9	6.7	17.9	-	100.0
Unemployed	832	151	81	34	15*	19*	1,132	37.0
Employed	488	223	118	47	3*	3*	882	28.8
Not in Labor Force	178	71	40	9	0	0	298	9.7
Not Determined	6	17	11	xx	187	526	747	24.5

* While these applicants' questionnaires were returned by P. O., or applicant did not respond, their labor force status could be determined since these applicants filed UI claims during reference week. Claimants reporting earnings that week were counted as employed.

Part III

Unemployed Applicants

Relationship Between Unemployment and The Active File

Total unemployment in the Greensboro-High Point labor area (Guilford County) was estimated to be 2,400 in mid-January 1967. This unemployment estimate was developed by the area labor analyst using methods described in the Bureau of Employment Security's Handbook for Estimating Unemployment, March, 1960 and Supplements. During the comparable mid-January week; i.e., the week including the 12th, a total of 3,059 persons were actively registered for work in the two local offices serving the area. Information provided by the 3,059 applicants on the survey questionnaires indicates that a substantial portion had found jobs and were employed during the reference week. Of the 3,059 registered applicants, 1,235 were estimated to be employed in the mid-January reference week, whereas 1,414 were unemployed, and 410 had withdrawn from the labor force. Thus, the number of unemployed applicants represented only about 46 percent of the total active file of the labor area.

Insured unemployment in the area under the State UI program during the mid-January reference week (week including the 19th) was 1,390. This figure, however, included 593 partial claims filed by claimants who were attached to employers' payrolls and who, therefore, reported some earnings. Also included in the 1,390 insured unemployment figure were 261 claims filed by persons who, although totally unemployed for an entire week, were not separated from their employer's payrolls. Such claimants are not required to register for work with the North Carolina Employment Service until they have experienced four consecutive weeks of total unemployment. Thus, only 536 totally separated persons filed for regular UI benefits in the Greensboro and High Point local offices during the

mid-January reference week. These 536 continued claimants represented only about 17.5 percent of the 3,059 applicants who were actively registered in the two offices in the same time interval. Furthermore, these 536 continued claimants amounted to only 38 percent of the total number of active file applicants who were identified as being unemployed during the reference week. Thus, although the number of unemployed active file applicants was substantially greater than the insured unemployment figure used by the analyst in the formula for estimating unemployment, the fact that such a large portion (almost 54 percent) of the active file consisted of employed workers and workers not in the labor force, suggests that the active file, as presently constituted and used in operations, would not serve as a reliable indicator of the available, unemployed labor supply in an area. Undoubtedly the proportions of employed and unemployed workers in the active file will fluctuate considerably under varying economic conditions and between different labor areas.

Studies of Monthly Labor Survey data show that nationally about 32.4 percent of the unemployed who are looking for work use the Employment Service as a method for seeking work. It has been suggested that under-enumeration due to the survey respondents' incomplete knowledge of the job seeking activities of other family members might mean that as much as 35 or 40 percent of the unemployed use the Employment Service for job market assistance.

It was beyond the scope of this active file study to determine to what extent unemployed persons in the Greensboro-High Point area use the local offices. It is interesting to note, however, that if the 1,414 unemployed persons in the active file are arbitrarily assumed

to represent 32.4 percent of all unemployed persons in the area, then total estimated unemployment would have amounted to 4,364 persons in mid-January, 1967. Were the active file's 1,414 unemployed assumed to represent as much as 40 percent of the area's total unemployment, then total unemployment would have been 3,535. Both estimates are substantially higher than the 2,400 unemployment figure derived by the Handbook method.

The survey questionnaire was designed so that the number of active file applicants who were on temporary layoff and expecting recall could be measured. Actually only five respondents were found in this category. This is not too surprising since many such persons do not normally register for work at public employment offices. As mentioned earlier persons on temporary layoff who file payroll attached unemployment insurance claims are not registered for work until they have experienced four consecutive weeks of total unemployment. A separate count of claims documents, however, indicates that 261 persons in the Greensboro-High Point area were unemployed but retained job ties during the mid-January reference week. These persons would, of course, be enumerated in a household type survey but are excluded from this study because few, if any, would have active applications on file in the local Employment Service office. If these 261 persons who are known to have been unemployed during the reference week are added to the estimated 1,414 unemployed active applicants, the resultant figure of 1,675 unemployed persons represents almost 70 percent of the area analyst's 2,400 total unemployment estimate for the area!

The number of applicants who had not looked for work during the four weeks preceding the reference week because they had already found jobs to which they had not yet reported was also quite small - only 11 respondents. These applicants, of course, were included among the

unemployed as they otherwise appeared to be available for work. Again, a household enumeration would be expected to uncover proportionately more of these individuals than a survey of active file applicants.

Active applicants who did not file claims for unemployment insurance during the reference week were asked to state the reason they did not file. Responses to the question were quite varied and were somewhat difficult to categorize. The following table summarizes the answers given by the 427 applicants who replied to the question. Significantly perhaps, 344 other applicants who also did not file claims that week, did not or were unable to answer the question.

Reason Did Not File Reference Week	Unemployed Respondents
Forgot to file or didn't think about filing	5
Thought could find work	58
Insufficient wage credits	56
Preferred not to file	12
Didn't think eligible or knew not eligible	181
Didn't feel it was worth trouble	12
Did not know about UI	35
Didn't have time	2
Exhausted benefits	13
Plan to leave labor force	4
Disqualified (nonmonetary)	11
Illness, couldn't get to office, or out of town	6
Found job, didn't think was suppose to file	32
TOTAL	427

In the foregoing table it is apparent that a majority of the 427 applicants could be classed as "delayed filers" and "never filers"; however, there is no possible way to determine the extent of overlap among the other components of the unemployed; e.g., unemployed from non-covered industries, entrants and reentrants, etc.

Applicants' County of Residence

Of the 1,132 survey respondents who were unemployed during the mid-January reference week, only 931 (82.2 percent) were actually residents of Guilford

County. Thus, almost 18 percent of the Greensboro-High Point active file "unemployed" group lives outside of the defined labor area. 1/ This factor, would, of course, be of considerable importance in any efforts to use the active file as a basis for measuring resident unemployment in the area.

Table 2 shows the labor force status and the county of residence of Greensboro-High Point local office active file applicants who responded to the survey questionnaire. As may be seen from this table only 1,887 of the 2,312 responding applicants were residents of Guilford County. There was no great difference in the proportions of out of area residents in so far as labor force status is concerned; e.g., about 19 percent of the "employed" workers, and about 18 percent of those "not in the labor force" live outside of Guilford County.

Examination of the data in terms of the separate offices revealed that Davidson and Randolph County residents who had registered for work in the High Point local office accounted for more than 40 percent of all "out of area" job applicants.

1/ Subsequent to the time this study was conducted, the Greensboro-High Point labor area was redefined. The area now includes the whole of Guilford, Randolph, Forsyth, and Yadkin Counties. This new area is served by four local offices; Greensboro, High Point, Winston-Salem and Asheboro.

Table 2 - Applicants' County of Residence
By Labor Force Status 1/

County of Residence	Labor Force Status During Reference Week			Total Applicants	
	Unemployed	Employed	Not in Labor Force	Number	Percent
Guilford	931	712	244	1,887	86.9
Forsyth	10	10	5	25	1.2
Davidson	25	35	7	67	3.1
Rockingham	14	8	2	24	1.1
Alamance	1	0	0	1	.0
Randolph	59	51	17	127	5.8
Other	23	10	8	41	1.9
County Stated, Total	1,063	826	283	2,172	100.0
County Not Stated	69	56	15	140	
Grand Total	1,132	882	298	2,312	

1/ Table excludes nonrespondents whose labor force status could not be determined. County of residence is not shown and cannot always be determined from application card.

Duration of Seeking Work - Unemployed Applicants

Unemployed applicants were asked to indicate how long in weeks they had been seeking work prior to the mid-January reference week. Table 7 shows the distribution of weeks seeking work for unemployed applicants, with breakouts by selected applicant characteristics of sex, educational attainment, age, occupation and claims status. Unfortunately, a rather large number (237) of the 1,132 unemployed applicants failed to indicate how long they had been seeking work, but of the 895 unemployed applicants who did answer this question, 375 (41.9 percent) had looked for work for less than 5 weeks; 398 (44.5 percent) had looked between 5 to 14 weeks; and 122 (13.6 percent) had looked for 15 weeks or longer. The average

(mean) duration of seeking work for the 895 unemployed applicants was 8.3 weeks, somewhat less than the 9.1 weeks average duration of unemployment for the nation as a whole, as reported in the Monthly Report on The Labor Force for January, 1967.

As might be expected, the period of seeking work was of longer duration for females than for males. Women comprised more than 72 percent of all the unemployed persons who had been seeking work for more than 15 weeks.

Table 9 presents information on the time lapse in weeks between the last regular job and the mid-January reference week for all unemployed persons with prior work experience. This table shows that over 5 percent of the 939 unemployed applicants with prior work experience had been separated from their last regular jobs longer than 52 weeks. Only eight unemployed applicants had been seeking work continuously for longer than 52 weeks - see Table 7 - therefore, it is apparent that most of those applicants who had been separated from their jobs longer than 52 weeks were labor force reentrants.

Part IV

Employed Applicants

Of the 3,059 active applications in the files in the High Point-Greensboro area during the reference week, an estimated 1,235, or 40.4 percent, were applications of employed individuals. The 1,235 employed represents only 0.9 percent of the analyst's total estimated employment of 135,075 in the Guilford County Labor Market Area for the reference week.

The 1,235 total estimated employed in the files consists of 882 individuals who were actually identified as being employed, and 353 estimated as employed, as explained earlier in the report. The remaining discussion necessarily centers around the 882 identifiable employed, since characteristics data were available only for that group.

Guilford was listed as the county of residence by 712, or 80.7 percent of the 882 identifiable employed. There were 56 employed individuals for whom the county of residence was unknown or not stated, and assuming for purposes of the analysis, that all 56 were Guilford residents, it is seen that, at most, 768 or 87.1 percent of the identifiable employed were labor market area residents.

The number of hours worked during the reference week by the identifiable group of employed gives some indication of the extent of underemployment among the active applicants. Of the 733 employed who worked during the reference week and showed the number of hours worked on the questionnaire, 37 percent worked less than 35 hours; and of the underemployed themselves, a surprising 68 percent worked less than 25 hours that week. As might be expected there was significantly more underemployment among women - 41.5 percent - than among men - 32.6 percent.

Only 3 employed individuals with active applications in the files were determined to be "with a job but not at work," - actually not surprising since it is recognized that nationally only about 80,000 are in that category. Furthermore, persons in this category are less likely to use the services of a local employment office since their job detachment is usually of short duration.

The tabulations show that of the identifiable employed, 5 percent were claimants. These 44 individuals were the regular claimants who had odd-job earnings during the reference week.

One further aspect of the employed group warranting attention is the distribution of the percent response to the three questionnaire mailings. This tendency of the employed to delay responding or not to respond at all will be of concern in any future mail surveys of this type. The problem is illustrated in the table below.

	% Responding 1st Mailing	% Responding 2nd Mailing	% Responding 3rd Mailing	Total
Unemployed	78.2	14.2	7.6	100.0
Employed	58.9	26.9	14.2	100.0
Not in Labor Force	61.6	24.6	13.8	100.0

As seen above, the employed did not respond readily to the mailed questionnaire. The difference is most dramatically pointed out this way: Of the unemployed, only about 22 percent waited until the 2nd or 3rd requests to answer, whereas, of the employed over 41 percent delayed answering until after the first request. This bias in the response would be most misleading in similar surveys with only one or two mailings.

Part V

Applicants Not in Labor Force

One surprising result of the study was the rather large proportion of active file applicants who were not in the labor force as of the mid-January reference week. It is believed, however, that the timing of the study may have been an influencing factor. The active file as constituted in mid-January 1967 contained a substantial number of applications carried over from the registration in late November and early December of many students seeking temporary employment for the Christmas holidays. Of the 298 respondents who were not in the labor force in mid-January, 139 indicated that they had not looked for work in the past 4 weeks because they were "in school." The following table gives the distribution of the 298 responding applicants according to the reasons they did not look for work during the 4 week period prior to the mid-January reference week.

Table 3 - Reasons Not Looking For Work For Persons Not in Labor Force During Reference Week

Reason Not Looking For Work During Past 4 Weeks	Respondents			
	Total	Percent of Total	Male	Female
Keeping House Full Time	31	10.4	1	30
In School	139	46.6	76	63
Retired	16	5.4	10	6
Personal Illness	45	15.1	14	31
No Longer Want to Work	6	2.0		6
Misc. Reasons	44	14.8	15	29
Reason Not Given	17	5.7	9	8
TOTAL	298	100.0	125	173

Part VI

Characteristics of Applicants

Applicants' characteristics, such as sex, age, and education, in relation to the applicants' labor force status during the mid-January reference week for the most part turned out about as one would have expected. For example, females constituted a larger proportion (57.8 percent) among the unemployed than did males (42.2 percent); applicants with lower education comprised a larger proportion of the unemployed group than the more educated; and older applicants (over 45) represented a smaller proportion (17.6 percent) of all applicants who were employed during the reference week. The following table shows numerically and percentagewise a summary of the principal characteristics of the responding applicants by labor force status as compared with nonrespondents. Tables containing greater detail on characteristics appear in the appendix.

Table 4 - Sex, Age and Education of Responding Applicants According to Labor Force Status During Reference Week Compared with Characteristics of Nonrespondents

Characteristics	Unemployed		Employed		Not in Labor Force		Total Unemployed Employed and Not in L. F.		Applicants Not Responding	
	No	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX										
Male	478	42.2	445	50.5	125	41.9	1,048	45.3	448	60.0
Percent	45.6		42.5		11.9		-	100.0		
Female	654	57.8	437	49.5	173	58.1	1,264	54.7	299	40.0
Percent	51.7		34.6		13.7		-	100.0		
Total	1,132	100.0	882	100.0	298	100.0	2,312	100.0	747	100.0

(Table continued on next page)

Table 3 - Continued

Characteristics	Unemployed No	Unemployed %	Employed No	Employed %	Not in Labor Force No	Not in Labor Force %	Total Unemployed, Employed and Not in L. F. No	Total Unemployed, Employed and Not in L. F. %	Applicants Not Responding No.	Applicants Not Responding %
AGE										
Under 22	308	27.3	272	30.9	172	57.7	752	32.6	272	36.5
Percent	40.9		36.2		22.9		-	100.0		
22 - 44	518	45.9	454	51.5	77	25.8	1,049	45.5	396	53.2
Percent	49.4		43.3		7.3		-	100.0		
45 Up	302	26.8	155	17.6	49	16.5	506	21.9	77	10.3
Percent	59.7		30.6		9.7		-	100.0		
Total Stating Age	1,128	100.0	881	100.0	298	100.0	2,307	100.0	745	100.0
EDUCATION										
8 and Under	299	26.6	149	17.1	49	16.4	497	21.6	165	22.2
Percent	60.2		30.0		9.8		-	100.0		
9 - 11	415	36.9	288	33.0	117	39.3	820	35.7	330	44.4
Percent	50.6		35.1		14.3		-	100.0		
12	291	25.9	323	37.0	76	25.5	690	30.1	177	23.8
Percent	42.2		46.8		11.0		-	100.0		
Some College	96	8.5	85	9.7	51	17.1	232	10.1	62	8.3
Percent	41.4		36.6		22.0		-	100.0		
College Grad.	24	2.1	28	3.2	5	1.7	57	2.5	10	1.3
Percent	42.1		49.1		8.8		-	100.0		
Total Stating Educ.	1,125	100.0	873	100.0	298	100.0	2,296	100.0	744	100.0

Part VII

Applicants' Interest in Occupational Training

This study marked the first attempt to canvass the entire active file of job applicants concerning their interest in occupational training programs. In response to the question, "Would you consider entering some type of training that might aid you in getting a better job?", a surprising 73 percent of the respondents - 1,626 applicants - answered affirmatively.

It is interesting to note that three-fourths of the 1,132 respondents who were unemployed during the reference week indicated an interest in training. About 68 percent of the 882 respondents who were employed during the reference week also checked "yes" to the training question, but this is not too surprising, in view of the fact that more than 30 percent of the "employed" applicants apparently were working less than full time, i.e., under 35 hours a week. Of the 298 respondents who had withdrawn from the labor force as of the reference week, slightly more than half (56 percent) expressed an interest in training, an indication at least that perhaps the labor force withdrawal of these applicants was expected to be of temporary duration.

In recognition of the fact that the single question on training was much too general and that the responses would be of little or no value in operations, a more detailed and specific training interest questionnaire was developed and mailed to the 1,626 applicants who had indicated an interest in training on the initial questionnaire. A copy of the training interest questionnaire appears in the Appendix.

Response to the specific training interest questionnaire was considerably less than might have been expected. Only 450, or about 28 percent, of the 1,626 applicants who had indicated an interest in training on the

initial questionnaire answered the specific training interest questionnaire, even though the latter questionnaire invited the applicants to list any special conditions under which they might consider enrolling in training programs. Of the 450 respondents to the training interest questionnaire only 371 indicated a definite interest in training with or without conditions and only 222 appeared to be unconditionally ready, willing and able to avail themselves of training opportunities.

Table 5 - Highlights of Training Interest Survey

Training questionnaires mailed		1,626
Respondents	450	
Nonrespondents	1,146	
Returned by Post Office	30	
Training questionnaire respondents		450
Prospective trainees	371	
Nonprospective trainees	79	
are not available for training	15	
are not likely to enter MDTA related training	37	
are not interested in training because employed	15	
are not interested in training for various reasons or reasons not stated	5	
are enrolled in MDTA related programs	7	
Prospective trainees		371
are fully available in area	222	
restrict availability in area	149	
must arrange child care	16	
are currently employed	38	
must work or receive allowance payments	26	
restrict hours for various reasons or reasons not stated	13	
require allowance payments for various reasons or reasons not stated	22	
intend to work while in training	25	
did not indicate conditions of availability	9	
Prospective trainees willing to attend classes outside of the area		158
are fully available in the area	113	
restrict availability in the area	45	
Prospective trainees with experience and/or training in first choice of work		149
with experience	54	
with training	35	
with experience and training	60	

One obvious conclusion which may be drawn from the experience encountered in this study is that only a fractional portion of the actively registered applicants appear to be sincerely interested in occupational training - actually about 12 percent of the total active file.

Appendix A

Additional Tables

Table 6 - Selected Applicant Characteristics by Labor Force Status During Reference Week

Characteristic	Unemployed Male	Unemployed Female	Employed Male	Employed Female	Not In Labor Force Male	Not In Labor Force Female	Nonresp. & P.O.Returns Male	Nonresp. & P.O.Returns Female	Total Male	Total Female
AGE										
TOTAL	478	654	445	437	125	173	448	299	1,496	1,563
Under 16				1		3	1		1	4
16-19	87	70	80	37	52	49	86	53	305	209
20-21	60	91	75	79	32	36	80	52	247	258
22-24	51	63	79	56	16	20	95	52	241	191
25-34	76	159	73	105	4	21	92	73	245	358
35-44	62	107	60	81	2	14	49	35	173	237
45-54	59	96	43	46	5	13	26	25	133	180
55-64	55	44	25	24	5	12	15	7	100	87
65+	26	22	9	8	9	5	3	1	47	36
Not Stated	2	2	1				1	1	4	3
EDUCATION										
TOTAL	478	654	445	437	125	173	448	299	1,496	1,563
None		2			1	1	1	1	2	4
1-4	29	12	10	7	5	4	8	6	52	29
5-7	70	62	32	31	9	10	49	22	160	125
8	48	76	44	25	4	15	49	29	145	145
9-11	187	228	150	138	50	67	214	116	601	549
12	83	208	134	189	25	51	81	96	323	544
Some College	48	48	46	39	28	23	36	26	158	136
College Graduate	12	12	21	7	3	2	7	3	43	24
Not Stated	1	6	8	1			3		12	7

Table 6 - Continued

Characteristic	Unemployed Male	Unemployed Female	Employed Male	Employed Female	Not In Labor Force Male	Not In Labor Force Female	Nonresp. & P.O.Returns Male	Nonresp. & P.O.Returns Female	Total Male	Total Female
Primary Occupation										
TOTAL	478	654	445	437	125	173	448	299	1,496	1,563
Prof. Tech. & Mgr.	24	17	30	16	3	2	20	3	77	38
Clerical & Sales	54	133	54	120	16	28	29	62	153	343
Service	39	122	38	97	15	31	53	108	145	358
Farm, Fish.,Etc.	2	1				1	5		7	2
Processing	16	22	14	13	3	6	13	5	46	46
Machine Trades	40	71	45	29	3	11	35	20	123	131
Bench Work	21	82	16	49	1	18	10	15	48	164
Struct. Work	101	5	58		4		61		224	5
Misc.	98	76	96	36	21	4	139	8	354	124
"X"	83	125	94	77	59	72	83	78	319	352
Interest in Training										
TOTAL	478	654	445	437	125	173	448	299	1,496	1,563
No	72	80	84	92	37	46			193	218
Yes	341	517	304	296	61	107			706	920
Not Stated	65	57	57	49	27	20	448	299	597	425
Claims Status During Reference Week										
TOTAL	478	654	445	437	125	173	448	299	1,496	1,563
Did not File	343	429	427	411	125	173	448	299	1,343	1,312
Filed	135	225	18	26					153	251

Table 7 - Duration of Active Status in File by Labor Force Status
And Type of Application

Duration of Active Status in Weeks	Employed			Unemployed			Not In Labor Force			Nonresp. & P.O.Returns			Total		
	New Apps.	React.	Not St.	New Apps.	React.	Not St.	New Apps.	React.	Not St.	New Apps.	React.	Not St.	New Apps.	React.	Not St.
TOTAL	502	373	7	672	447	13	206	92		431	302	14	1,811	1,214	34
1 - 2	100	88	2	244	135	5	35	11		88	69	2	467	303	9
3 - 6	135	91	3	186	121	2	54	21		140	78	6	515	311	11
7 - 11	170	121		130	105	2	80	41		150	97	3	530	364	5
12 - 15	41	33	1	39	36	2	10	10		26	19		116	98	3
16 - 20	20	21	1	26	15	1	6	3		7	19		59	58	2
21 - 24	18	8		22	12		7	2		6	7		53	29	
25 - 28	6	2		13	5		2	1		1	4	1	22	12	1
29 - 33	7	2		4	6		2	2		6	1		19	11	
34 - 37	1	3		4	7	1	3			2	4		10	14	1
38 - 41	2	3			2		3				3	1	5	8	1
42 - 46		1		2	3		1			3	1		6	5	
47 - 50	2			1			1	1		1			5	1	
51+				1			2			1			4		
Not Stated												1			1

Table 8 - Sex, Educational Level, Age, Occupation and Claims Status During Reference Week By Duration of Seeking Work for Unemployed Applicants

	WEEKS SEEKING WORK								
	1-3	4	5-6	7-10	11-14	15-26	27 & Over	Not Stated	Total
SEX									
TOTAL	231	144	153	172	73	92	30	237	1,132
Male	92	59	78	72	22	27	7	121	478
Female	139	185	75	100	51	65	23	116	654
EDUCATION									
TOTAL	231	144	153	172	73	92	30	237	1,132
None	1			1					2
1 - 4	4	2	12	5	4	6		8	41
5 - 7	18	17	10	22	9	12	6	38	132
8	27	12	21	12	11	12	2	27	124
9 - 11	89	55	53	67	25	29	8	89	415
12	63	41	38	48	17	25	11	48	291
Some College	23	10	18	12	3	4	3	23	96
College Grad.	4	6	1	3	4	4		2	24
Not Stated	2	1		2				2	7
AGE									
TOTAL	231	144	153	172	73	92	30	237	1,132
Under 16									
16 - 19	49	16	13	25	11	9	2	32	157
20 - 21	45	18	25	20	5	4		34	151
22 - 24	24	16	17	14	4	8	1	30	114
25 - 34	54	31	36	35	15	18	6	40	235
35 - 44	23	33	23	28	15	16	2	29	169
45 - 54	21	15	16	29	13	13	12	36	155
55 - 64	9	10	19	14	7	12	4	24	99
65+	6	4	4	6	3	12	3	10	48
Not Stated		1		1				2	4

Table 8 - Continued

	1-3	4	5-6	7-10	11-14	15-26	27 & Over	Not Stated	Total
PRIMARY OCCUPATION									
TOTAL	231	144	153	172	73	92	30	237	1,132
Prof. Tech. & Mgr.	4	6	5	8	4	3	2	9	41
Clerical & Sales	43	21	23	20	9	25	6	40	187
Service	49	10	20	30	7	11	5	29	161
Farm, Fish., etc.				1	1	1			3
Processing	4	10	4	7	1	2	3	7	38
Machine Trades	13	10	12	21	9	16	4	26	111
Bench Work	10	17	12	16	12	11	3	22	103
Struct. Work	17	12	24	14	5	4	1	29	106
Misc.	40	33	30	20	8	8	3	32	174
"X"	51	25	23	35	17	11	3	43	208
CLAIMS STATUS DURING REFERENCE WEEK									
Did not file	176	90	106	126	39	42	21	172	772
Filed	55	54	47	46	34	50	9	65	360
TOTAL	231	144	153	172	73	92	30	237	1,132

Table 9 - Age, Education and Occupation by Claimant Status and Sex For All Unemployed Applicants

	Claimants		Non-Claimants		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
AGE						
TOTAL	135	225	343	429	478	654
Under 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-19	3	3	84	67	87	70
20-21	7	11	53	80	60	91
22-24	5	11	46	52	51	63
25-34	21	58	55	101	76	159
35-44	29	53	33	54	62	107
45-54	32	50	27	46	59	96
55-64	21	22	34	22	55	44
65+	16	16	10	6	26	22
Not Stated	1	1	1	1	2	2
EDUCATION						
TOTAL	135	225	343	429	478	654
None				2		2
1-4	13	9	16	3	29	12
5-7	30	29	40	33	70	62
8	14	32	34	44	48	76
9-11	42	73	145	155	187	228
12	15	72	68	136	83	208
Some College	14	6	34	42	48	48
College Grad.	6	3	6	9	12	12
Not Stated	1	1		5	1	6

Table 9 - Continued

	Claimants		Non-Claimants		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
OCCUPATION						
TOTAL	135	225	343	429	478	654
Prof. Tech. & Mgr.	12	4	12	13	24	17
Clerical & Sales	16	45	38	88	54	133
Service	7	17	32	105	39	122
Farm, Fish., Etc.	1	1	1		2	1
Processing	7	11	9	11	16	22
Machine Trades	15	46	25	25	40	71
Bench Work	9	43	12	39	21	82
Struct. Work	48	2	53	3	101	5
Misc.	16	52	82	24	98	76
"X"	4	4	79	121	83	125

Table 10 - Time Lapse in Weeks From End of Last Regular Job To Reference Week by Claimant Status and Sex For Unemployed Applicants

	Claimants		Non-Claimants		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Time Lapse in Weeks From Last Regular Job to Reference Week						
TOTAL	135	225	343	429	478	654
1 - 2	15	17	30	24	45	41
3 - 6	34	70	123	115	157	185
7 - 11	21	25	41	47	62	72
12 - 15	13	24	18	18	31	42
16 - 20	5	21	15	18	20	39
21 - 24	7	9	12	23	19	32
25 - 28	6	15	6	13	12	28
29 - 33	3	11	5	15	8	26
34 - 37		1	1	6	1	7
38 - 41		9	2	9	2	18
42 - 46	2	4	1	7	3	11
47 - 50		1	5	6	5	7
51 - 54	1	1	4	8	5	9
55 - 107	1	3	6	26	7	29
108 - 160			1	5	1	5
161 - 213			2	4	2	4
214 - 266			1	2	1	2
267 - 319						
320 or more				1		1
Not Stated	27	14	70	82	97	96

Table 11 - Occupation, Age, and Educational Level of Applicants by Hours Worked During Reference Week

	HOURS WORKED											
	With a Job-Not at Work 0 Hrs	1 8	9 16	17 24	25 32	33 34	35 39	40	41 48	48+	N. S.	Total
PRIMARY OCCUPATION												
TOTAL	3	43	77	66	80	5	39	273	99	51	146	882
Profess. Tech. & Mgr.		2	6	3	2			18	6	3	6	46
Clerical & Sales	1	4	16	6	16		17	69	13	11	21	174
Service		14	14	16	11	3	9	24	17	6	21	135
Farm, Fish., Etc.												
Processing		2	1	2	4		2	5	3	3	5	27
Machine Trades		1	4	8	3		2	30	10	4	12	74
Bench Work		6	4	5	3	1	1	19	9	3	14	65
Struct. Work	1	4	9	5	6			11	6	3	13	58
Misc.	1	4	16	11	17	1	4	40	18	11	9	132
"X"		6	7	10	18		4	57	17	7	45	171
AGE												
TOTAL	3	43	77	66	80	5	39	273	99	51	146	882
Under 16				1								1
16 - 19		3	8	9	17		4	36	14	5	21	117
20 - 21		6	13	10	15	1	9	48	14	7	31	154
22 - 24	1	5	11	6	10	1	4	46	17	15	19	135
25 - 34	1	10	15	15	9	1	10	60	22	10	25	178
35 - 44		7	12	10	12	1	8	45	19	8	19	141
45 - 54	1	5	9	9	7	1	2	21	9	4	21	89
55 - 64		5	5	5	8		2	12	4	1	7	49
65 & Over		2	3	1	2			5		1	3	17
Not Stated			1									1

Table 11 - Continued

School Years Completed	With a Job-Not at Work 0 Hrs.	HOURS WORKED 1 8	9 16	17 24	25 32	33 34	35 39	40	41 48	48+	N.S.	Total
TOTAL	3	43	77	66	80	5	39	273	99	51	146	882
1 - 4		2	1	2	2			3		2	5	17
5 - 7	1	2	4	4	4		1	17	10	3	17	63
8	1	5	8	5	4	1	2	23	8	3	9	69
9 - 11		11	20	27	28	2	13	78	36	17	56	288
12	1	17	32	19	36	2	16	108	28	20	44	323
Some College		4	9	8	4		6	31	11	3	9	85
College Grad.		2	3	1	1		1	11	3	2	4	28
Not Stated					1			2	3	1	2	9

Appendix B

Sidelight of Active File Study - Time Lapse Ratio

One of the objectives of the active file analysis was to relate the number of insured unemployed to the active file unemployed for the January reference week. A question was included on the Employment Status questionnaire to determine if the individual had filed for unemployment benefits during the week immediately following the reference period. In order to provide an accurate count of the insured unemployed in the active file, the Job Research Center staff compiled a list of all continued State UI claimants (excluding UCFE's, UCX's and interstates). At the same time the continued claimants were listed, a record of all regular AIC's and NIC's; i.e., persons on total layoff, was made, again excluding UCFE's, UCX's, and interstates. The items collected for the regular initial claimants included the name, social security number, the date the claim was filed, the effective date, and the date of separation. No partials or total intermittents were included. The combined lists from High Point and Greensboro showed 84 regular NIC's and AIC's, and with the addition of 10 initial UCFE, UCX, and interstate claims as taken from the RS-1 (ES-210) report, it was noted that there were 94 regular initial claims filed during the week.

A time lapse from the date of separation to the effective date of the claim was computed for each of the 84 claimants listed, i.e., not including the 10 from the RS-1, and a time lapse distribution by days and weeks was prepared. The distribution showed that 37, or 44 percent had filed within seven days of separation, and that 47, or 56 percent delayed filing by more than 7 days. One surprising feature of the distribution was that 16, or 19 percent, of the initial claimants delayed filing by more than 45 days.

It is interesting to note that the analyst in the High Point-Greensboro area uses 5.8 percent of insured unemployment less partials to compute the number of delayed filers and never filers. There were 797 weeks claimed less partials reported in High Point and Greensboro for the week of January 16 through January 20, and the analyst's method yields 46 delayed filers and never filers. It is certain that this estimate was too low since the Job Research Center staff, during the reference week, counted 47 initial claimants who had delayed filing by more than 7 days.

One other aspect of the delayed filer, never filer estimating procedure has caused some concern. The Handbook on Estimating Unemployment, Procedure Supplement No. 5 indicates that "the number of initial claims filed during the week following the estimate week" is used in the equations for estimating the number of delayed filers and never filers. It is felt, however, that any count of initial claimants used in computing a time lapse ratio should exclude the the new and reopened initial claims of persons who were filing partial and intermittent total claims since these workers, technically are still attached to employers' payrolls. To quantify this point,

there were 441 total initial claims reported on the RS-1 from High Point and Greensboro for the week following the reference week, and since the Job Research Center staff counted only 84 regular state UI NIC's and AIC's, then considering the 10 initial claims from the ES-210 (RS-1), known to be UCFE's, UCX's and interstates which the Job Research Center staff did not list, it is seen that 347, i.e., 441-84-10, were apparently partials and TU with job ties.

To illustrate how the unemployment estimate might be affected by excluding all those who are not regular initial claimants, we have computed separate estimates of the number of delayed filers and never filers using first and I value of 441, which is the total number of initial claims filed in the High Point-Greensboro area during the week following the January reference week. An estimate was developed using the method which relies on a time lapse ratio and also for the method used when no count of delayed filers has been made. The value of I was then changed to 84 which corresponds to the number of initial claims filed, excluding partials and total intermittents. The value of U is .009 from the ES-219 report and t is .560 as developed previously from the time lapse distribution. The results of the calculations are shown below.

Values of D - Estimated Number of Delayed Filers and Never Filers - Obtained Using Time Lapse and No Time Lapse For Two Values of I

1) With Time Lapse Ratio = .56		2) Without Time Lapse Ratio	
Using Total Initial Claims I = 441	Using Initial Claims Less Partials and Total Intermittents I = 84	Using Total Initial Claims I = 441	Using Initial Claims Less Partials and Total Intermittents I = 84
1,741	332	2,411	460

Such wide variations in the estimates of delayed filers and never filers, obviously will produce significantly different estimates of total unemployment.

---

1) Computing formula from the Handbook on Estimating Unemployment.

$$D = (7.5 - 50u)\ t\ I$$

2) Computing formula from the Handbook on Estimating Unemployment.

$$D = \frac{(.0525 - .35u)\ I}{u}$$

Appendix C

Methodology

Job Research Center staff members visited the Greensboro and High Point Employment Security offices during the period of January 12 and 13 and January 18, 19 and 20, 1967. Names, addresses, social security numbers and selected personal characteristics data for all applicants actively registered in these offices during mid-January 1967 were recorded on a 5 x 8 card. These cards were brought to the State office where a combination explanatory letter and questionnaire was prepared and mailed to each applicant. Since one objective of the study was to ascertain to what extent applicants were registered in both offices simultaneously, it was necessary to record social security numbers for the entire active file; consequently, no sampling was involved.

The initial mailing of the questionnaire was made between January 16 and 20 to the Greensboro applicants, and between January 23 and 25 to the High Point applicants. Second request questionnaires were mailed on February 2 and 3 to nonrespondents from both office areas. A third letter, slightly reworded, was mailed to those persons who still had not responded by February 13th. Table I shows the response pattern according to labor force status for the three separate mailings. It may be noted from this table that a greater proportion of the unemployed answered the initial questionnaire, whereas, employed applicants tended to delay answering.

The mid-January 1967 period was selected for the active applicant listing so that it would correspond to the same week used by the labor analyst in estimating total unemployment, i.e., the week including the 12th.

Both local offices purge their active application files on or about the 25th of each month, therefore, the number of active applications in file at listing time in mid-January, (3,059) was greater than the number reported on the January ES-209 report (2,878), because the latter count is always made subsequent to the monthly file purge. Both offices use a minimum 30 day validity period.

Questionnaires were edited and coded for machine processing as they were received in the Job Research Center. The 5 x 8 listing cards were filed according to applicants' social security numbers for each office separately to facilitate matching up with the questionnaires as they were returned by the applicants. After match up the listing cards and questionnaires were transferred to a different file, in which the cards of both offices were interfiled in social security number sequence. Ultimately the 5 x 8 cards for nonrespondents and non-deliverable questionnaires were also interfiled with the cards and questionnaires of the respondents. This procedure enabled a manual review of all cards to determine to what extent applicants were actively registered in both offices at the same time; thus, this aspect of the study was in no way effected by non-response to the questionnaire.

Two weeks following the mailing of the third request questionnaire, Job Research Center personnel again visited the local area to

follow-up on a sample of nonrespondents. An effort was made to contact by telephone all nonrespondents in the High Point area only, since there was no reason to believe that the characteristics of these applicants would be different from those in the Greensboro area. During the telephone interviews an effort was made to determine each applicants' labor force status during the mid-January reference week. Altogether 95 nonrespondents were contacted in the High Point area, and the results of these contacts were used to inflate the labor force status of the remaining nonrespondents. The 95 contacts represented 17.4 percent of total nonrespondents in both office areas. Ultimately 5 of the 95 who were contacted in person also mailed in the questionnaire.

A substantial number of questionnaires,(205), were returned by the Post Office as undeliverable because of inadequate addresses, or because the applicant had moved and left no forwarding address. When it is realized that this figure represents almost seven percent of the total application cards in active file, the operational implications are quite apparent. Steps should be taken to improve the maintenance of current addresses of applicants, otherwise, the usefulness of the active file for call-in purposes is greatly diminished. Insofar as the results of this study are concerned, questionnaires returned by the Post Office as undeliverable were inflated according to the labor force status of all respondents, since it is believed few of these applicants had actually left the labor area.

The criteria for determining the labor force status of the applicants conformed as near as possible to the CPS concepts of employed, unemployed and not in labor force. Applicants were classified as "employed" during the reference week if they indicated they had worked for pay or profit during the week of January 7-14, or if they indicated they were temporarily absent from a job that week because of illness, vacation, strike, etc., even though they were looking for other work. Applicants were classified as "unemployed" if during the reference week they were not employed, had made some effort to find work within the past four weeks, and were available for work during the reference week (unless temporarily ill). Persons waiting to start on new jobs and those on layoff waiting recall were counted as unemployed even if they had not actively sought work within the past 4 weeks.

Applicants not meeting either of the employed or unemployed criteria were considered as "not in the labor force" during the reference week.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

OF

NORTH CAROLINA

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY E. KENDALL, CHAIRMAN
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J. W. SEABROOK
SAMUEL F. TEAGUE

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY RESEARCH

P. O. BOX 589
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602

Dear

The Employment Security Commission is constantly seeking ways to improve its services to job seekers. We are, therefore, writing to a number of persons who, like yourself, have visited the local Employment Security office within the past year.

We would like to find out how many persons were working and how many were without work during the 7 day period between January 7 and January 14, 1967. This information will help us determine how many persons in the Greensboro-High Point area are still unemployed and need assistance in finding jobs.

On the reverse side of this letter are several questions which we would like for you to answer. Please read the questions carefully and answer those questions that apply to your situation. Please return the completed form to us within seven days using the enclosed envelope, which requires no stamp. Should you need assistance in answering the questions, please call or visit your local Employment Security office. Your prompt reply will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Hugh M. Raper

Hugh M. Raper
Director

Employment Status Questionnaire

IMPORTANT: PLEASE CHECK THE BLOCK BESIDE THE PROPER ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANK, IF APPLICABLE.

ooo

A. In what county are you now living?

1. ☐ Guilford 3. ☐ Davidson 5. ☐ Alamance 7. ☐ Other _____
2. ☐ Forsyth 4. ☐ Rockingham 6. ☐ Randolph Give name of County

B. During the week of January 7 through January 14, 1967, did you do any work at all for pay or profit?

1. ☐ No GO TO QUESTION C NEXT
2. ☐ Yes - If yes, show the number of hours worked that week. _____. GO TO QUESTION H NEXT.

C. Did you have a job from which you were temporarily absent that week?

1. ☐ No GO TO QUESTION D NEXT
2. ☐ Yes - If yes, give reason absent _____. GO TO QUESTION H NEXT.

D. Could you have worked during that week?

1. ☐ Yes GO TO QUESTION E NEXT
2. ☐ No - If no, please give the reason _____. GO TO QUESTION E NEXT.

E. Have you looked for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. ☐ Yes - If yes, about how long have you been looking for work? _____ weeks. GO TO QUESTION F NEXT.

2. ☐ No - If no, check the one answer below that best describes why you have not looked. GO TO QUESTION F NEXT.

1. ☐ Keeping house full time.
2. ☐ Going to school.
3. ☐ Temporarily laid off from job, but expect to be recalled.
4. ☐ Have already found job, but have not started working.
5. ☐ Retired.
6. ☐ Personal illness.
7. ☐ No longer interested in work
8. ☐ Some other reason, please indicate _____.

F. Give the date your last regular job ended _____ _____. GO TO QUESTION G NEXT.
Month Year

G. Did you file a claim for unemployment benefits during the week of January 15-21, 1967?

1. ☐ Yes 2. ☐ No - If no, please give reason you did not file? _____. GO TO QUESTION H NEXT.

H. Would you consider entering some type of training that might aid you in getting a better job?

1. ☐ No 2. ☐ Yes

Return form in enclosed envelope - no stamp is needed.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA

COMMISSIONERS
HENRY E. KENDALL, CHAIRMAN
BILLY EARL ANDREWS
HAROLD F. COFFEY
R. DAVE HALL
CHARLES L. HUNLEY
J. W. SEABROOK
SAMUEL F. TEAGUE

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY RESEARCH

P. O. BOX 589
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602

Dear

Recently we sent you a questionnaire to determine your employment status during the week of January 8 through January 14, 1967. We have checked our records carefully and believe you may have overlooked returning your completed questionnaire to us.

Even though you may have already found a job, or even if you are no longer interested in employment, we would still like for you to complete the form. We are especially interested in learning how many of the persons who had recently visited the Employment Security offices in Greensboro and High Point had found jobs and were actually working during the week of January 8-14, 1967. Without your cooperation we have no way of determining this.

Will you please help us by taking just a few moments to check the answers to the questions on the reverse side of this letter?

We will be most grateful for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Hugh M. Raper

Hugh M. Raper
Director

Employment Status Questionnaire

IMPORTANT: PLEASE CHECK THE BLOCK BESIDE THE PROPER ANSWER AND FILL IN THE BLANK, IF APPLICABLE.

ooo

A. In what county are you now living?

1. ☐ Guilford 3. ☐ Davidson 5. ☐ Alamance 7. ☐ Other _____
2. ☐ Forsyth 4. ☐ Rockingham 6. ☐ Randolph Give name of County

B. During the week of January 8 through January 14, 1967, did you do any work at all for pay or profit?

1. ☐ No GO TO QUESTION C NEXT
2. ☐ Yes - If yes, show the number of hours worked that week. ____. GO TO QUESTION H NEXT.

C. Did you have a job from which you were temporarily absent that week?

1. ☐ No GO TO QUESTION D NEXT
2. ☐ Yes - If yes, give reason absent _____. GO TO QUESTION H NEXT.

D. Could you have worked during that week?

1. ☐ Yes GO TO QUESTION E NEXT
2. ☐ No - If no, please give the reason _____. GO TO QUESTION E NEXT.

E. Have you looked for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. ☐ Yes - If yes, about how long have you been looking for work? _____ weeks. GO TO QUESTION F NEXT.

2. ☐ No - If no, check the one answer below that best describes why you have not looked. GO TO QUESTION F NEXT.

1. ☐ Keeping house full time.
2. ☐ Going to school.
3. ☐ Temporarily laid off from job, but expect to be recalled.
4. ☐ Have already found job, but have not started working.
5. ☐ Retired.
6. ☐ Personal illness.
7. ☐ No longer interested in work.
8. ☐ Some other reason, please indicate _____.

F. Give the date your last regular job ended _____ _____. GO TO QUESTION G NEXT.
Month Year

G. Did you file a claim for unemployment benefits during the week of January 15-21, 1967?

1. ☐ Yes
2. ☐ No - If no, please give reason you did not file?

_____ GO TO QUESTION H NEXT.

H. Would you consider entering some type of training that might aid you in getting a better job?

1. ☐ No
2. ☐ Yes

Return form in enclosed envelope - no stamp is needed.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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SAMUEL F. TEAGUE

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT
SECURITY RESEARCH

P. O. BOX 589
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602

Dear

Thank you for promptly returning the Employment Status Questionnaire which we sent to you recently. Your answers have been most helpful.

We notice that you indicated that you would be interested in taking some type of training which might help you in getting a better job.

As you may know, the Employment Security Commission is responsible for establishing occupational training programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act. The training is free and unemployed persons qualifying as heads of household and certain others may be entitled to allowances while taking training. To assist us in planning training programs which will be of greatest benefit to persons like yourself, we would like to know what type of training you feel would be most helpful to you, and under what conditions you would be willing to take such training if it can be offered in the Greensboro-High Point area in the months following June 1967.

On the reverse side of this letter are several questions which relate to your interest in training, and space for any other comments you care to make. After you have answered the questions, please return the form to us in the enclosed envelope which requires no postage. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Hugh M. Raper

Hugh M. Raper
Director

Training Interest Questionnaire

A. What type of work would you like to do most of all? _____.

B. Have you ever done this type of work before? 1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No
If yes, how long have you worked at this type of work? _____.

C. Have you had any previous training which prepared you for this type of work?

1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No If yes, how much training have you had? _____.

D. Would you be willing to take <u>free</u> training after June 1967 to help you prepare for this type of work? 1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No

E. Persons who qualify as heads of household and certain others may be entitled to training allowance payments while enrolled in Federal Manpower Training Programs. If, for some reason, **you** were not eligible for these allowances would you still want to take the free training anyway?

1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No

F. If there are special conditions under which you might be willing to take the training, please explain what the conditions are:

_____

_____

_____

_____

G. Could you attend classes full time - at least 30 hours a week - if this training were given in the Greensboro-High Point area?

1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No - if no, please explain why not _____.

_____.

H. If this type of training cannot be given in the Greensboro-High Point area, would you be willing to take the training at some other place in the State?

1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No

I. Do you believe that if you had this training, you could get work?

1.☐ Yes 2.☐ No 3.☐ Don't know.

J. If training cannot be offered for the type of work listed under question A, what other types of work would you like to do?

2nd choice _____

3rd choice _____

K. Add any comments that you care to make:

_____

_____

_____.

Appendix D

Study of Monetary Eligibility of Unemployed Active File Applicants Who Did Not File UI Claims During Mid-January Reference Week

Actively registered applicants in the Greensboro and High Point local offices who did not file continued claims during the mid-January reference week used in the active file study were asked to state the reason they did not file. The table on page nine of this report lists the principal reasons given by 427 unemployed applicants for not filing claims during mid-January. An additional 344 unemployed applicants who also were not in claims status during the reference week did not state a reason.

In order to determine how many of these 771 unemployed applicants might have had sufficient UI wage credits with which to establish a benefit year, an analysis of the wage records for each applicant was made. The results, as shown in the attached table, were quite surprising, inasmuch as over one third (271) of the applicants who were not in claims status in mid-January actually had qualifying wage credits, and monetarily at least would have been eligible for unemployment benefits. Still more surprising was the fact that 135 individuals, or almost 18 percent of the monetarily eligible nonfilers, already had benefit years in progress!

Almost 60 percent (457) of the unemployed applicants who were not in claims status in mid-January were found to be monetarily ineligible - 34 percent having no wage credits and 23 percent having insufficient wage credits.

It is interesting to note that the monetary eligibility as determined by the Job Market Research Center does not in many instances agree with the reasons given by the applicants for not filing. For example, 58 persons stated the reason they did not file during the reference week was because they "thought they could find work," whereas, in fact, only 36 of this number could have qualified had they actually filed. Nine persons, who stated that they would have had insufficient wage credits were actually monetarily eligible.

Of the 181 persons who said they didn't believe they were eligible or knew that they were not eligible, 40 were found to be monetarily eligible.

Monetary determinations could not be made on 43 applicants because their social security numbers were not known.

Table 12 - Monetary Eligibility Status of Unemployed Nonclaimants

Reason Given By Applicant for Not Filing During Reference Week	Grand Total	MONETARILY ELIGIBLE			MONETARILY INELIGIBLE				Status Not Determined SS Number Unknown
		Total	Had Sufficient Wage Credits	Had Benefit Year In Progress	Total	Had No Wage Credits	Had Insufficient Wage Credits	Benefits Exhausted	
Forgot to file or didn't think about filing	5	2	2	0	3	1	2		
Thought could find work	58	36	26	10	21	11	10		1
Insufficient wage credits	56	9	7	2	44	28	14	2	3
Preferred not to file	12	8	6	2	3	2	1		1
Didn't think eligible or knew not eligible	181	40	27	13	132	77	53	2	9
Didn't feel it was worth trouble	12	6	4	2	6	2	4		
Did not know about UI	35	5	4	1	26	12	13	1	4
Didn't have time	2	1	1		1		1		
Had exhausted benefits	13	1	1		12	2	3	7	
Plan to leave labor force	4	2	1	1	2		2		
Disqualified (nonmonetary)	11	8		8	3	1	1	1	
Illness, couldn't get to office, out of town	6	1		1	5	1	4		
Found job-didn't think was suppose to file	32	19	6	13	12	8	4		1
Total, stating reason	427	138	85	53	270	145	112	13	19
Reason not stated	344	133	51	82	187	120	63	4	24
Grand Total	771	271	136	135	457	265	175	17	43
Percent	100.0	35.1	17.6	17.5	59.3	34.4	22.7	2.2	5.6